

Diploa tridens, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovata, obesa, fusco-nigra, corpore subtus pygidioque rufis, longe fulvo-hirtis, supra undique creberrime punctato, minute scotoso, clypeo subquadrato, crebre punctato, margine valde reflexo, medio paulo angulato; prothorace densissime punctato, lateribus sat regulariter arcuatis, angulis omnibus obtusis, margine postico leviter trisinuato; scutello dense punctato; elytris convexis, vage costatis, subtiliter punctato-striatis atque rugoso-punctatis, lateribus ubique arcuatis; pygidio subtiliter rugoso, longe fulvo-hirto; pedibus piceis, fulvo-setosis, tibiis anticis acute tridentatis.

Long. 14·5-17·5 mm.

Hab. Bihe, Garenganze.

This form is identical in its general appearance with *D. (Ligyromorphus) rufiventris*, Arrow, inhabiting Mashonaland, but close examination reveals differences which are very slight but sufficient for their separation. The most easily recognizable is in the armature of the front tibiæ, which is alike in the two sexes, but constantly differs in the Eastern and Western forms. In *D. rufiventris* there are two broad and very blunt teeth, and a third is scarcely indicated. In *D. tridens* there are three well-developed teeth, and all are acutely pointed. The sculpture of the upper surface is rather less rugose in the Angola species. The punctures upon the pronotum are coarse and very dense, but are mostly distinct, not completely coalescing as in the Eastern species, and the sculpturing of the elytra is correspondingly rather less indefinite and rugose, producing a rather more shining appearance.

I described this genus as new in 1901, having overlooked the previous existence of *Diploa*, which was placed by its author, Herr Kolbe, in a different subfamily to the genus *Myoderma*, with which it is undoubtedly nearly related. I have not seen *Diploa proles*, Kolbe, but that insect has a bidentate front tibia, and is no doubt very closely allied to *D. rufiventris*, and possibly identical.

The genus *Xiphoscelis* no doubt has some affinity to these forms and should be placed in the Trichiinæ.

XX.—*Descriptions of new Mammals from Mount Ruwenzori.*
By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

THE first collection sent home by the members of the Ruwenzori Expedition contains examples of the following new species and subspecies. All were collected on Ruwenzori East, at altitudes from 6000' to 13,000'.

1. *Roussettus lanosus*, sp. n.

A member of the *R. collaris* group; the limbs thickly hairy.

Size and general characters about as in *R. collaris*. Fur loose and shaggy, very abundant, its limits not sharply defined as in *R. collaris*; that on the head about 8 mm. in length, mixed with a large number of much longer hairs, attaining over 20 mm. On the back the fur is thick and woolly, passes out on to the proximal half of the upperside of the forearms, and is continued thickly down the hind limbs and the wing-membrane external to them to the ankles, the feet being also thinly clothed above. Interfemoral thickly furry above, except just along its posterior margin. Below, the wings are thinly hairy to a point level with the middle of the forearm, the hind limbs and interfemoral membrane being also less thickly haired than on the upper surface. Ears narrow, rather longer than the muzzle. Palatal ridges as in *R. collaris*.

General colour above bistre-brown, becoming warmer posteriorly; head darker. Under surface near broccoli-brown, but with a yellowish suffusion; some of the longer hairs quite yellow.

Skull rather more delicately built than in *R. collaris*, the bones thinner and lighter, muzzle rather longer and narrower; postorbital processes very thin; anterior palatine opening unusually broad.

Teeth conspicuously smaller throughout, each molar and premolar slightly shorter and very much narrower than in the allied species.

Dimensions of the type (measured on the spirit-specimen):—
Forearm 88 mm.

Head and body 134; tail 16, tail free from membrane 9; head 46; ear 23; third finger, metacarpus 60, first phalanx 41, second phalanx 57; lower leg and foot (c. n.) 62.

Skull: length to tip of nasals 42; basal length 37.5; zygomatic breadth 25; breadth of brain-case 17.4; palate length from anterior palatine foramina 19; breadth of palatine foramina 3.4; length of upper tooth-row from front of canine 14.5; the same below, 16.2; first upper molar 2.3×1.2 .

Hab. Ruwenzori East, at 13,000'.

Type. Adult male (in spirit). B.M. no. 6.7.1.2. Collected by R. B. Woosnam. Three specimens obtained.

This species is allied to *R. collaris*, but is at once distinguishable from that and every other species by the thick

woolly covering of its hind limbs and its remarkably narrow molars.

The occurrence of a fruit-bat at such an altitude as 13,000' is very noteworthy.

2. *Crocidura niobe*, sp. n.

General proportions of *C. maurisca*, Thos., with which it shares the unusual character of the almost entire absence of long bristles on the tail. Fur about 5 mm. long on the back. General colour dark blackish grey ("blackish slate"), with indistinct silvery mottling. Under surface scarcely lighter, the tips of the hairs brown. Hands and feet pale brown: fore claws rather smaller than hind. Tail long, slender, not incrassated, practically without longer bristles—a few present on the base only; uniformly blackish above and below.

Skull normal in build, without the peculiar delicacy of that of *C. maurisca*; the brain-case low, the muzzle stout and conical. Teeth as usual, the unicuspid broader than long, very unlike the narrow slender teeth of *C. maurisca*.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh):—

Head and body 68 mm.; tail 63; hind foot 13; ear 10.

Skull: greatest length (including incisors) 20; greatest breadth 9.1; length of upper tooth-row 8.2.

Hab. Ruwenzori East, 6000'. Another from 7000'.

Type. Female. B.M. no. 6. 7. 1. 32. Original number 618. Collected 10th January, 1906, by R. B. Woosnam. Three specimens.

This shrew may be readily distinguished from *C. maurisca*, the only species with its proportions and tail-characters, by its more plumbeous colour and its broader skull and teeth.

3. *Crocidura fumosa montis*, subsp. n.

Size and other essential characters as in the *C. fumosa* of Mount Kenya, but the fur longer (hairs of back 7.0–7.5 mm.) and the general colour a dark plumbeous grey, without the distinct brownish tone so marked in true *fumosa*. The ends of the hairs blackish, with a silvery subterminal ring.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh):—

Head and body 77 mm.; tail 61; hind foot 15; ear 11.

Skull: greatest length (including incisors) 22; greatest breadth 10.

Altitude 12,500'.

Type. Female. B.M. no. 6. 7. 1. 28. Original number 78. Collected 16th Feb., 1906, by R. E. Dent. Three specimens, all from about the same altitude.

4. *Myosorex blarina*, sp. n.

A dark short-tailed species with the mole-like appearance of *M. Sclateri talpinus*.

Size rather less than in *M. Sclateri*. Fur thick and mole-like; hairs of back about 8 mm. in length; a number of interspersed longer hairs on the rump attaining 12–13 mm. General colour blackish brown, slightly iridescent, very much as in *M. Sclateri talpinus*; under surface scarcely lighter, more smoky brown than in *talpinus*. Hands, feet, and tail blackish, the anterior claws very large. Ears very short, quite hidden in the fur.

Skull stout and heavily built—compared with that of *M. Sclateri* it is smaller, shorter in the muzzle, but proportionally broader, the interorbital region and brain-case as broad as in the larger species.

Teeth rather small throughout, the anterior incisors particularly delicate; relative proportions of the unicuspid as in *M. Sclateri*, the minute posterior one about one tenth the size of the second, which is half the size of the third, the latter being about three fourths the size of the first.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 74 mm.; tail 42; hind foot 14; ear 7.

Skull: condylo-basal length 22.1; basal length 19.6; anterior breadth 7; interorbital breadth 5.5; greatest breadth across brain-case 12; length of upper tooth-series 10.8; height of i^1 2.

Altitude 10,000'.

Type. Male. B.M. no. 6.7.1.35. Original number 252. Collected 27th January, 1906, by Douglas Carruthers. One specimen only.

“Caught in bog and rock region.”—D. C.

The interest of this animal lies in the immense extension its discovery gives to the range of the genus *Myosorex*, which (since the species without the extra tooth in the lower jaw were separated as *Sylvisorex*) has been only known from South Africa, the Zoutpansberg district of the Transvaal being there the most northern recorded locality. That the genus should turn up again at 10,000' on Ruwenzori is a most interesting fact.

The velvety mole-like fur of *M. blarina* will distinguish it from all other forms except the decidedly larger *M. Sclateri talpinus* of Zululand.

5. *Sylvisorex lunaris*, sp. n.

A large slaty-grey species, with a long slender muzzle.

Size much larger than in *S. morio*, about equal to middle-

sized species of *Crocidura*. Fur rich and velvety; hairs of back about 6 mm. in length. General colour dark slaty grey, without variegation, but with a slight iridescence on the tips of the hairs. Under surface little lighter, the tips of the hairs pale brown. Upper surface of hands and feet brown, but the flesh along their inner halves is paler than the outer; fore and hind claws about equal in size. Tail much shorter than head and body, very finely haired, without longer bristles; brown above, rather paler below.

Skull markedly different from that of *S. morio* by its much larger size, slender build, and long muzzle.

Teeth delicate. Unicuspsids narrow, the anterior about twice the area in cross-section of the other three, which are subequal. Lower incisors uniform in thickness, not tapering, their upper edges strongly serrated, with three well-marked notches.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh) :—

Head and body 86 mm.; tail 54; hind foot 14.5; ear 10.

Skull: condylo-basal length 22; basal length 19.8; anterior breadth 6.4; greatest breadth across brain-case 10; length of upper tooth-series 10.

Hab. Ruwenzori East, 12,500'. Other specimens from altitudes of 7000' upwards.

Type. Male. B.M. no. 6. 7. 1. 38. Original number 643. Collected 30th January, 1906, by R. B. Woosnam.

This distinct species may be readily distinguished from its W.-African allies *S. morio* and *S. Preussi* by its larger size.

6. *Funisciurus Carruthersi*, sp. n.

A handsome yellowish-green species, with a bluish-grey belly; something like a gigantic *F. poensis*.

Size about as in *F. pyrrhopus*. Fur soft and rich; hairs of back about 13–15 mm. in length. General colour above bright yellowish olivaceous green, the hairs blackish with rich yellow subterminal bands. Along the sides of the back a suggestion of yellow lateral lines, in the position of those of the *pyrrhopus* group, can be made out, but these are very faint and scarcely to be distinguished from the yellow of the flanks. Under surface and inner sides of limbs bluish grey, the hairs dark slaty with whitish tips. Head like back; eyes rimmed above and below with dull whitish or orange-whitish; ears short, rounded, their inner surface greenish yellow like the flanks, their outer surface and a small post-auricular patch dull yellowish white. Upper surface of hands and feet grizzled yellowish. Tail coloured like the body, the

hairs black at base and on a broad subterminal ring, the middle ring and the ends greenish yellow; a pencil of long hairs at the tip of the tail wholly black.

Skull of about the size and general shape of that of *F. erythrogeus* and other members of the *pyrrhopus* group. Nasals square, parallel-sided. Postorbital processes further forward on the skull than in *erythrogeus*. Teeth apparently of the same general type as in *F. erythrogeus*, but m^3 considerably larger.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh) :—

Head and body 198 mm.; tail 192; hind foot 47.5; ear 20.

Skull: greatest length 49; basilar length 38; greatest breadth 28; nasals 13×7.5 ; interorbital breadth 12.2; palatilar length 20.2; length of upper tooth-series exclusive of p^3 8.8.

Another specimen (a male) has head and body 204 mm.; tail 205.

Hab. Ruwenzori East, 6500'.

Type. Female. B.M. no. 6. 7. 1. 53. Original number 262. Collected 7th February, 1906, by Douglas Carruthers.

The affinities of this handsome and distinct species are by no means clear. Its size and the indistinct lateral dorsal lines suggest a relationship to the non-rufous members of the *pyrrhopus* group, although it has not their characteristically marked tail, and the bluish-grey belly is unlike anything found among them.

7. *Otomys Dartmouthi*, sp. n.

Lower incisors double-grooved. M^3 with only six laminae.

Size rather larger than in *O. Jacksoni*. Fur very fine, long and woolly; ordinary hairs of back about 17 mm. in length. General colour above finely grizzled "mummy-brown," not so coarsely marbled as in *O. Jacksoni*. Under surface drab-brown, the ends of the hairs pale clay-colour. Head and ears of the prevailing body-colour. Upper surface of hands and feet pale buffy. Tail black along its upper surface, dull buffy on the sides and below.

Skull larger than in *O. Jacksoni*, its profile convex above the orbits.

Upper incisors with a deep median and a fine internal groove. Lower incisors with two well-marked subequal grooves, as in *O. Jacksoni* and *typus*. Laminal formula of molars

$$\begin{array}{c} 3-2-6 \\ 4-2-2 \end{array}$$

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh) :—

Head and body 150 mm.; tail 93; hind foot 26.5; ear 25.

Skull: greatest length 37·5; basilar length 30·3; zygomatic breadth 19·5; nasals 16·5 × 6·7; interorbital breadth 4·2; palatilar length 17; palatal foramina 7; length of upper molar series (grinding-surface) 7·3.

Hab. Ruwenzori East, 12,500' ("seen up to 13,000'").

Type. Male. B.M. no. 6. 7. 1. 54. Original number 653. Collected 18th February, 1906, by R. B. Woosnam. Six specimens obtained.

This animal is related to the corresponding mountain-form of Mt. Elgon, *Otomys Jacksoni*, from 13,200', but differs by its larger size, more uniform coloration, and the possession of only six laminae on the last upper molar.

I have had great pleasure in naming this distinct species in honour of the Earl of Dartmouth, to whose generosity this splendid exploration of Mount Ruwenzori is primarily due.

8. *Otomys Denti*, sp. n.

Incisive grooves as in *O. irroratus*, but m^3 with five laminae only. Colour very dark.

Size rather smaller than in *O. irroratus*. Fur long and fine; ordinary hairs of back about 20 mm. in length. General colour dark blackish brown (darker than "bistre") with a coppery tinge, the rump almost black, the light rings on the hairs dark tawny. Under surface and inner aspect of limbs slaty black, a few only of the belly-hairs tipped with dull buffy. Upper surface of hands and feet uniformly brownish black. Tail black throughout, above and below.

Skull smaller than that of *O. irroratus*, more flattened above, its profile not so convex above the orbits, the height from tooth-row to supraorbital ridges markedly less.

Incisive grooves as in *O. irroratus*. Molar laminae $\begin{smallmatrix} 3-2-5 \\ 4-2-2 \end{smallmatrix}$.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh):—

Head and body 157 mm.; tail 89; hind foot 27; ear 21.

Skull: greatest length 36·6; basilar length 30·3; zygomatic breadth 18·6; nasals 14·7 × 6·8; interorbital breadth 4·5; height from alveolus of m^2 to supraorbital ridge 10·8; palatilar length 17; palatal foramina 7·2; upper molar series (grinding-surface) 7.

Hab. Ruwenzori East, 6000'.

Type. Female. B.M. no. 6. 7. 1. 69. Original number 56. Collected 27th January, 1906, by R. E. Dent. Three specimens.

This striking swamp-rat is readily distinguishable by its dark coppery colour, flat skull, and the presence of only five laminae on the last upper molar.

9. *Dasymys montanus*, sp. n.

A very long-haired species, with short tail.

Size medium. Fur very long and fine; the ordinary hairs of the back about 15 mm. in length. General colour above uniformly finely speckled mummy-brown, the light rings on the hairs near clay-colour. A number of the longer hairs with a greenish iridescence. Sides but little paler than back. Under surface bluish grey, the slaty bases of the hairs little hidden by the dull pale drab tips. Ears large, black, contrasting with the general brown colour. Upper surface of hands and feet pale brown, the digits lighter. Tail practically naked, the scales quite unhidden, blackish throughout.

Skull shorter and broader and the zygomata more squarely expanded anteriorly than in other species.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 137 mm.; tail 105; hind foot 27; ear 19.

Skull: length of upper molar series 7·3.

Another skull measures:—Greatest length 35; basilar length 30·6; greatest breadth 21·2; nasals $12\cdot3 \times 4\cdot3$; palatilar length 17·8; length of upper molar series 7·1.

Hab. Ruwenzori East, 12,500'.

Type. Female. B.M. no. 6. 7. 1. 79. Original number 255. Collected 30th January, 1906, by Douglas Carruthers.

I refer four specimens to this species, two of them of a normal colour and two apparently melanoid, rather darker than de Winton's *D. incomtus fuscus*. Unfortunately the skulls of the normal-coloured specimens are much damaged, but I do not think there is any reason to suppose the blackish specimens are different from the brown ones.

D. montanus is readily distinguishable from all other species by its long fur and short tail.

10. *Dasymys medius*, sp. n.

A grey species allied to *D. Bentleyæ*.

Size medium, rather larger than in *D. Bentleyæ*. Fur comparatively coarse and shaggy; hairs of back about 12–13 mm. in length. General colour above greyish "hair-brown," greyer on the head and fore-back, warmer and browner on the rump; darkened throughout by the black ends to the longer hairs. Sides greyer, passing gradually into the grey of the under surface, where the tips of the hairs are dull greyish white, their slaty bases showing through. Ears well-haired, greyish brown, not markedly darker than the general tone. Upper surface of hands and feet pale brown.

Tail rather long, thinly clothed with fine hairs, not hiding the scales, brown above and below.

Skull larger than that of *D. Bentleyæ* and markedly higher in the brain-case. Interorbital region parallel-sided, evenly narrow throughout, not broadening posteriorly as in *D. Bentleyæ*. Bullæ decidedly larger than in that species.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 143 mm.; tail 128; hind foot 28·5; ear 19.

Skull: greatest length 34·3; basilar length 30; greatest breadth 18·5; length of nasals 12; diastema 10·3; palatilar length 17·5; palatal foramina 7·6; length of upper molar series 7.

Hab. Ruwenzori East, 6000'.

Type. Female. B.M. no. 6.7.1.75. Original number 38. Collected 16th January, 1906, by R. E. Dent.

No species of *Dasymys* have been hitherto described from this part of Africa, the nearest being the Lower Congo *D. Bentleyæ*, from which the present animal differs by the characters above mentioned. From the *D. montanus* of the higher altitudes of Ruwenzori it is, of course, at once distinguishable by its shorter coarser fur and much longer tail.

11. *Mus Dennia*, sp. n.

A small long-tailed species allied to *M. Alleni*. Mammæ 2—2=8.

Size about as in *M. Alleni* and *M. carillus*. Fur soft and rather woolly; hairs of back about 9–10 mm. in length. General colour not unlike that of *M. carillus*, soft buffy fawn, varying a good deal in the richness of the tone. Sides clearer and more buffy. Under surface well defined whitish, sometimes tinged with buffy. Head greyer than back; lower part of sides of muzzle white; area round eyes black. Ears large, naked, dark brown throughout. Upper surface of hands and feet thinly haired, dull whitish. Tail much longer than head and body, fairly well haired terminally, greyish brown throughout.

Skull of the same delicate shape as in *M. Alleni* and *carillus*, and the zygomatic plate similarly little projected forward. Supraorbital edges sharply square, but not beaded. Palatal foramina much longer than in the two western species.

Dimensions of the type (measured in skin):—

Head and body 96 mm.; tail 154; hind foot 21; ear 21.

Skull: greatest length 27; basilar length 22·5; greatest breadth 13·5; nasals 9·5; interorbital breadth 4·1; breadth of brain-case 12·2; palatilar length 12; diastema 8; palatal foramina 6·4 × 2·3; length of upper molar series 4.

Hab. Ruwenzori East. Altitude of type 7000'; other specimens up to 12,000'.

Type. Male. B.M. no. 6. 7. 1. 112. Original number 235. Collected 15th January, 1906, by Douglas Carruthers. Ten specimens.

This pretty mouse is no doubt allied to *Mus Alleni*, with which it shares the general proportions, shape of skull, and number of mammae; but it differs by its softer, more buffy fur and longer palatine foramina. In *Mus carillus*, otherwise allied, there are only $1-2=6$ mammae.

I have been in some doubt as to whether this or a larger species obtained by the Ruwenzori Expedition should be referred to de Winton's *M. Jacksoni*, founded on a young specimen from Entebbe, but the teeth of the type are more as in the larger form, and there is a distinct projection forward of the zygomatic plate, practically absent in the present form.

A mouse from Mount Kenya, obtained by Prof. Mackinder in 1899, and referred by me to *M. Jacksoni*, would also seem to be assignable to *Mus Dennie*.

12. *Mus univittatus lunaris*, subsp. n.

General characters of the typical western *M. univittatus*, but size smaller and colour more olivaceous, not turning rufous on the rump, which is blackish olivaceous. Belly-hairs greyish tipped with buffy; a line down outer edge of thighs also buffy. Dorsal streak not sharply defined and not extending on to neck and head. Upper surface of hands blackish brown, of feet rufous brown. Tail practically naked, black above, rather lighter below.

Skull similar to that of true *univittatus*, but smaller and lighter throughout. Molars decidedly narrower.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh):—

Head and body 108 mm.; tail 115; hind foot 25; ear 17.

Skull: greatest length 32; basilar length 24; greatest breadth 15.3; nasals 13; interorbital breadth 5.2; breadth of brain-case 14; palatilar length 13.2; palatal foramina 6; length of upper molar series 5.1.

Hab. Ruwenzori East, 6000'.

Type. Old female. B.M. no. 6. 7. 1. 137. Original number 217. Collected 2nd January, 1906, by Douglas Carruthers.

13. *Leggada bufo*, sp. n.

A large dark species with a rich buffy belly.

Size rather less than in *Mus musculus*. Fur close and

crisp, about 5.5 mm. in length on the back, profusely mixed with fine spines. General colour above dark coppery brown (nearest to "bistre"), more blackish on the rump; the light rings on the hairs dark buffy. Under surface strongly contrasted rich buffy ochraceous, the hidden bases of the hairs slaty grey. Head rather darker than back. Ears naked, uniformly blackish. Outer side of limbs brown like sides, inner sides buffy like belly; upper surface of hands and feet brown, with a tinge of buffy. Tail finely scaled (20 rings to the centimetre), practically naked, blackish throughout, or rather lighter below proximally.

Skull stoutly built, with broad, squarely edged but not ridged, interorbital region. Palatal foramina long, extending nearly to the level of the middle of m^1 . First upper molar with its anterior lobe less developed than in the smaller forms.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh) :—

Head and body 70 mm.; tail 68; hind foot 16; ear 13.

Skull: greatest length 22; basilar length 17; greatest breadth 11; interorbital breadth 4; palatilar length 9.6; palatal foramina 5.1; length of upper molar series 3.4.

Hab. Ruwenzori East, 6000'.

Type. Old female. B.M. no. 6. 7. 1. 116. Original number 215. Collected 2nd January, 1906, by Douglas Carruthers. Six specimens.

This species is related to *L. musculoides*, Temm., but may be readily recognized by its rich buffy under surface.

14. *Lophuromys Woosnami*, sp. n.

An olive-grey species with large ears and long tail.

Size about as in *L. aquilus*. Fur straight; hairs of back about 10–11 mm. in length. General colour above between "olive" and "bistre," without the warmer rufous tone generally present in the East-African forms; the bases of the hairs are, however, of a rufous-brown colour. Mixed with the ordinary hairs of the back there are a variable number of buffy-white hairs, which produce a speckling somewhat similar to that of the grysbuck (*Nototragus melanotis*), but are almost absent in some specimens. Sides rather paler than back. Colour of under surface not sharply defined laterally, very variable, ranging from near wood-brown to tawny clay-colour; the throat rather whiter. Head like back; area round eyes nearly black. Ears very large, finely haired, black, with whitish edges. Upper surface of hands and feet pale brownish white. Tail long, slender, almost naked, markedly less hairy than in the other species; blackish above, whitish flesh-colour below.

Skull with a long slender muzzle; interorbital region broad, edged with well-defined ridges, but without postorbital projections; outer wall of anteorbital foramen reduced to a narrow bar less than half the breadth of the corresponding part in *L. aquilus* and *flavopunctatus*; it is, however, similarly narrow in the W.-African *L. sikapusi*.

Incisors more as in *Mus* than in other *Lophuromys*, their anterior surface not curved round in the way generally characteristic of the present genus. Molars very broad, with well-defined cusps; their pattern as usual.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh):—

Head and body 118 mm.; tail 111; hind foot 22·5; ear 23.

Skull: greatest length 30·5; basilar length 24; greatest breadth 14·3; nasals $14 \times 3\cdot2$; interorbital breadth 6·7; diastema 8; palatilar length 12·4; palatine foramina 6·5; length of upper molar series 4·8.

Alt. 6000'.

Type. Adult male. B M. no. 6. 7. 1. 170. Original number 608. Collected 31st December, 1905, by R. B. Woosnam. Nine specimens.

This striking species is widely different from any of the Central- and East-African forms of *Lophuromys*, and might almost be considered generically distinct were it not that the West-African *L. sikapusi* also possesses some of its characters. Its large ears, long tail, and peculiar olive-coloured white-speckled fur readily distinguish the species from all its allies, and I have much pleasure in naming it after Mr. R. B. Woosnam, to whose abilities so much of the success of the Ruwenzori expedition is due.

XXI.—On a second Species of the Silurid Genus *Mochocus*.

By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

WHEN dealing in these 'Annals,' a few years ago*, with the little-known genus *Mochocus*, Joannis (*Rhinoglanis*, Günther), I was acquainted with one species only, as I consider *Rhinoglanis typus*, Gthr., from Gondokoro, and *R. Vannutellii*, Vincig., from Lake Rudolf, as specifically identical with the incorrectly described *Mochocus niloticus* of de Joannis, of which I had then received a few specimens from Assuan, where the fish had been rediscovered by Mr. Loat. The

* Vol. vi. 1900, p. 525.